who on account of physical or other defects would otherwise have been rejected. We believe, therefore, that at the present day the most satisfactory solution of this question is to be found in some State regulation of trained nurses. This regulation should involve three things: first, a minimum period of service as student nurses; second, a minimum degree of qualification on the part of the hospital that attempts to organize a training-school, and the rigid exclusion of all special hospitals from the privilege of having a training-school; third, a general examination of all candidates for diplomas before a State Board. The question is one which needs deep consideration. We hope it will be agitated before the next session of the Legislature."

A PIONEER EFFORT

A PLEASANT little bit of early nursing history was learned by our delegates to the triennial in Washington. Among the officers of the Council of Women was Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, distinguished for her beautiful and Madonna-like expression and for her sweet dignity. It seems that about thirteen years ago Mrs. Barrett lived in Atlanta, and was the wife of the dean of the most prominent Episcopal church. She and her husband were deeply interested in the educational development of the South, and she was especially convinced that it was the field for women in nursing and medicine. Everyone knows the conservatism of the South at that time, and Mrs. Barrett felt that unless someone "broke the ice" young gentlewomen would not dare to take so unheard-of a step. She therefore determined to set the example, and, although the mother of five children, she put aside for a time her social claims, and for three years studied nursing in the little hospital (though there was no training-school as we know them) and medicine in the co-educational medical school which had been established. She realized then that the time was not ripe for medical co-education in the South. Had it not been for her position and personal prestige she would have found it an impossible position. Consequently, after her work was done a medical school for women only was established. These medical schools have long since ceased to exist, but we cannot doubt the impetus given to economic independence for women by this altruistic achievement of Mrs. Barrett.

SUFFRAGE

OF all the representatives of women's interests to be met at the National Council, those who stood for suffrage were the most striking. In them was shown the best balance of qualities of heart and head. They were the strongest and the most simple, their intelligence more orderly and rational, their fundamental basis of justice more elementary and logical, than others'. They were also the best parliamentarians and most business-like. Most interesting and instructive it was to talk with the women from the Western enfranchised States. They told us that their women took an intelligent and steady interest in politics. With them the *moral* character of a candidate for office was always given the closest scrutiny, and an immoral man could hardly win an election. Asked about the effect of the votes of prostitutes (it being so often argued that the votes of bad women will counteract those of the good), we were told that the reverse is the case—that this element is disinclined to vote, and that it is even with difficulty they are bribed to go to the polls.

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